I think it is a record in the history of any Bill to have taken such a long time here. It is an important measure which affects the society, especially the religious society. Having passed it, I should say that it is for the good of the country and for the economic uplift of the country. Sir, you know that the Opposition is always fair (*Cries of Hear Hear*). I must congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue on the tremendous patience he has exercised while piloting this Bill. I know that this Bill is a sudden change from the old order. We were used to a certain kind of set-up—Hindu culture, Muslim culture and so on. And this is a sudden and violent change from the existing order. I know that the hanges made by this Bill, especially depriving the inams from religious and charitable institutions, will be taken up very seriously by some of them. But I can assure that this has been done for the good of those institutions themselves and for the good of this country. With these words, I hope that the early passing of the Bill will be for the good of the country. It is an experiment. It remains to be seen how it will result. I wish it will result in the prosperity of the country and the nation.

Having done so much, I just now suggested that this Bill might be termed to have originated in 1956 or 1957. We are not entirely free to implement the provisions of this Bill. It requires the concurrence of the Persident of India. We passed the Personal Inams Abolition Bill two years back. It has not been implemented so far. This Bill has necessarily to be sent to the President. We hope we will soon enjoy the fruits of our labour. We hope that this Bill will be assented to by the President so as to allow the State Government to implement it as soon as possible. I know that in the course of implementation, there may be many complications and troubles. I know that many obstacles will have to be overcome and many hurdles have to be crossed. But all these problems will have to be solved as early as possible and I hope this Act will come into force as early as possible.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Bill, 1954, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

(*Loud Applause*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now rise for lunch and re-assemble at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Three of the Clock and reassembled again at Thirty minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Business of the House

* Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, I suggest to the Hon'ble Speaker and also to the Hon'ble Minister that according to the programme, the next item is consideration of Tenancy Bill. It is a very important Bill and till now all our attention has been rivetted on the consideration of the Inams Abolition Bill. So, I suggest to the Minister that we may first take up the consideration of the Select Committee Reports and finish them and then we can take up the consideration of other Bills. So, I suggest to the Hon'ble Minister that he may introduce the Report of the Select Committee on Revenue Board Bill.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—That is not included in to-day's agenda but by mutual agreement and if the Chair admits, we may take it up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have no objection if the House permits. Since it is not in the agenda, Hon'ble Members might not be in a position to speak on that Bill.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I had informal consultation with my friends also and I think they have no serious objection to taking up the consideration of the Select Committee Report.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—It is anticipated that the Hon'ble Minister will take the whole day. It is a very important Bill and so it may be taken up. We will also help him so

(SRI K. PATTABHIRAMAN.)

that he might be in possession of the House for the whole day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If the House has no objection, I have no objection myself.

MEMBERS.—We have no objection.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Though I am not fully ready with this Bill, I will try to do my best.

Mr. SPEAKER.—So, the Hon'ble Minister will be in a disadvantage.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—If he omits any important point, we will give him an opportunity to explain them on the next day or any subsequent day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not want to inconvenience the Government.

MYSORE BOARD OF REVENUE BILL, 1954.

Motion to consider.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Mysore Board of Revenue Bill, 1954, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, on the previous occasion when the Bill was discussed, I had explained at great length the importance of the Bill and the necessity for having a Board of the type envisaged in the Bill. Sir, Hon'ble Members are aware that in almost all the other States, Revenue Boards or Appellate Tribunals are functioning.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—On a point of information. There are some States which have no Revenue Boards.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—There are a few States but even there steps are being taken to constitute Boards to deal with judicial and quasi-judicial matters relating to the revenue administration.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—May I know how many of these States have Revenue Boards ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Member can ask for information after the Minister moves the Bill because at every step it is not possible for him to answer.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—I will try to answer him later on.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Later on, the member may put in a number of questions.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—Sir, I was submitting that in almost all other States, the Revenue Boards are functioning. In some States, insteae of these bodies being called Revenud Boards, they are called as Appellate Tribunals ; for instance in Bombay. In Mysore, all along, the Revenue Minister has been the highest appellate and revisional authority so far as revenue matters are concerned. Today, I am the highest authority so far as revenue matters are concerned ; I am the highest authority so far as Muzrai matters are concerned ; I am the highest authority so far as the Sales Tax matters are concerned, excepting those that may go up before the High Court under Article 226. I was also submitting on the last occasion that I am required to dispose of nearly 600 to 700 cases, and including miscellaneous cases I am trying to dispose of nearly 1,000 cases in all the three Departments of Revenue, Muzrai and Sales Tax. I could have given you the relevant statistics relating to the institution of appeals, revision petitions and other kinds of petitions and their disposal. But unfortunately, I am taken by surprise. When I get another opportunity, I will furnish the necessary information. Sir, I have done my best in the matter of disposing of appeals. At present, there are no old cases pending before me. There are some cases relating to the year 1953-54 and some relating to the year 1954-55, and about half a dozen cases relating to 1952-53. Therefore, I would like to request you not to go away with the impression that I am trying to constitute a Board because I am not able to cope with the work.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Then there is no need for a Revenue Board.